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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli attacks against Lebanese territory, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. At 2.30 a.m. on 19 January 1990, four Israeli war-planes carried out raids on the villages of Mlita, Ainbossoir and Loueize, in the district of Al-Toffah, in southern Lebanon, firing a number of heavy missiles.

2. Beginning at 11.40 a.m. on the same day, Israeli war-planes carried out further raids on Achrafie and Myeh-o-Myeh, situated east of Sidon. In eight successive attacks, on average one every five minutes, each carried out by a formation of four aircraft, continuing intermittently until 1.20 p.m., they fired about 45 air-to-ground missiles. As a result, 20 people were killed or wounded and a number of dwellings and installations were destroyed and property laid to waste, apart from the fear which the raids instilled in the inhabitants of these areas, which are densely populated.

The Lebanese Government, in protesting vigorously at this new act of aggression, which violated Lebanese sovereignty and the integrity of its airspace and territory and caused loss of life and the destruction of property, constituting a violation of international law and customs and recklessly endangering the lives and security of Lebanese citizens, reserves the right to call upon the Security Council to convene a meeting, if required by developments, with a view to considering the dangerous situation arising from these repeated Israeli attacks.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND
OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 31 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit the text of a submission dated 29 January 1990 by the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Y. M. Vorontsov, to Mr. A. Levin, the head of the Israeli Consular Group in Moscow.

I should be grateful if you would have the text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative of
the USSR to the United Nations

ANNEX

On 29 January the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Yuli Vorontsov, made the following submission to the head of the Israeli Consular Group in Moscow, Mr. A. Levin.

Recent developments in the Middle East have, not without reason, been interpreted around the world as offering some hope that there may at last be real movement towards a settlement of the long-drawn-out conflict in the region. That this is now in prospect is thanks primarily to the constructive stance taken by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab States, which have convincingly demonstrated their desire to put an end to the years of confrontation and arrive at agreements which will guarantee a peaceful and safe future for all parties to the conflict, including Israel.

The position taken by some Israeli leaders is in glaring contrast. There is a growing impression that new obstacles to the peace process are deliberately being created. How else can one interpret statements by a number of Israeli politicians, including the head of Government himself, on the need to retain the Arab lands seized by Israel for settlement by newly-arriving immigrants, including people coming from the USSR?

The Israeli leadership is thus reaffirming its policy of annexing the occupied Arab territories and declining to seek compromise on the Middle Eastern conflict. This "fait accompli" policy is a transparent screen for expansionist plans to create a Greater Israel at the expense, first and foremost, of the rights of the Palestinian people. No less obvious is the aim of opening another front to crush the Palestine intifadah by bringing the interests of the Palestinian population and the settlers into conflict.

Nor can it escape attention that, in seeking to secure its occupation of the lands it has seized, Israel is throwing down the gauntlet to the United Nations, which has repeatedly called on it to prevent any action altering the situation in the occupied territories, including the demographic situation. It is also openly underscoring its contempt for international law, notably the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which prohibits the settlement of non-native inhabitants in occupied lands. That Convention has been signed by Israel.

The Soviet Union cannot conceal its alarm at these moves by the Israeli Government, which may seriously harm the cause of peace in the Middle East, disrupt the settlement process and imperil the security of all nations in the region, including Israel itself.

Another aspect of the question is also of some concern to us. Soviet legislation is being brought into line with international standards, including the right to enter and leave the country. We cannot but be concerned, however, lest some fraction of those persons of Jewish nationality leaving the USSR become, under the influence of dishonest propaganda, the agents of illegal schemes condemned by

READEX FICHE

international public opinion. We are firmly against the use, at risk to their safety, of persons leaving the USSR to force Palestinians off land that belongs to them. The Israeli leadership must realize the dangerous consequences of such action on its part.

Mr. Levin stated that he would immediately transmit this communication to the Israeli Government.

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Forty-fifth session

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 19 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit herewith a letter from the President of the World Union of Cities of Peace and Mayor of the Polish capital, Warsaw, Mr. Jerzy Boleslawski, and the text of the Warsaw Peace Appeal adopted by the World Conference of Cities of Peace, held in Warsaw on 1 and 2 September 1989 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the letter and the enclosed text of the Warsaw Peace Appeal to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

(Signed) Dr. Stanislaw PAWLAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 November 1989 from the President of the World Union of Cities of Peace addressed to the Secretary-General

A World Conference of Cities of Peace was held in Warsaw on 1 and 2 September to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War. The Conference was attended by members of the World Union of Cities of Peace, the cities you have honoured with the "Peace Messenger" diploma, as well as by Polish martyr cities.

Among the issues raised during the Conference was the proposal to establish a separate organization: an Association of Cities-Advocates of Peace. This issue provoked a turbulent debate, which ended in the conclusion that such an association should not be established for formal as well as substantive reasons. The clinching argument against it was that it would in fact be a closed association since it is you who would determine its membership on the strength of granting the "Peace Messenger" diplomas.

However, the delegates to the Conference recognized as advisable and necessary co-operation between the cities you have honoured with the diploma and hence they suggested that this co-operation be based on periodic conferences to be held under the aegis of the United Nations.

The city of New Haven, the United States, voiced its readiness to play host to the first such conference in mid-1990.

I kindly request you to give your approval to this proposal.

I also wish to inform you that the Conference adopted a decision requesting the President of the World Union of Cities of Peace to ask you to examine the possibility of honouring with the "Peace Messenger" diploma those members of the Union which have yet not received it.

Should you recognize this as advisable, we would be prepared to present to you the cities qualifying for this title, as well as our substantiation for their candidacies.

Enclosed please find the text of the Warsaw Peace Appeal, which was read out in public during the gala meeting of the delegates to the World Cities of Peace Conference and the participants in the Ecumenical Day of Prayer for Peace.

/...

APPENDIX

Warsaw Peace Appeal

On the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War, we, the participants in the General Conference of the World Union of Cities of Peace and "Peace Messenger" Cities assembled in Warsaw, capital of the country that was first to fall victim of this war, appeal to every city on Earth, to nations and parliaments, to all people of good will - to persist in efforts for peace, détente and greater security in Europe and throughout the world, for co-operation and understanding between people.

Cognizant of the tragedy suffered by the city in which we have met, cognizant of the tragedy of all other cities and towns touched by war, wherever they may be, we appeal to people of all continents to link their efforts in preventing disputes and conflicts, which imperil our world, by actively supporting efforts to form a system of collective security based on principles of mutual, balanced arms reductions.

Honouring the memory of 50 million victims fallen in the last war, honouring the memory of nearly 100 million of those maimed and orphaned, honouring the memory of the victims of later wars and conflicts, we speak out from this spot on behalf of solving all international contentions only through dialogue, through serious, constructive negotiations. We appeal to leaders of States, particularly of global Powers, to free the world totally from the menace of a nuclear Euroshima and Globoshima.

New, positive tendencies in East-West relations, particularly in Europe, offer each nation opportunities to build a better tomorrow and to shape mutual contacts on the basis of values shared by all humanity and surpassing all systems, according to the rules of full partnership, confidence and co-operation on equal terms. The Earth should become a truly common home for all people, irrespective of skin colour, political convictions and general outlook.

Only peaceful development of the world, namely peaceful coexistence, will allow for implementing the commonly shared humanitarian ideals and values rooted in the common attainments and heritage of the civilization of the entire Earth. Moving away from confrontation means a quest for the unity of Europe and the world in diversity, pluralism and more democratic relations between States and nations. It also signifies universal respect and observance of human rights, which guarantee both the complete freedom to espouse and pursue one's own convictions and the right to live and work in peace.

We now have a chance to set contemporary relations between nations on foundations stronger than arms. On the threshold of the twenty-first century, the world, if it desires to survive and continue to develop, has to face in common the most urgent challenges of the present and of the future, such as the ecological

threat, the development imbalance and the debts and diseases caused by civilization.

We cannot afford to waste this grand chance common to all humanity!

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Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a document entitled "The Solution of the Problem of Cambodia", prepared on 29 January 1990 by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

I should be very grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CAMBODIA

by H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

I/- We, Cambodians, cannot say that the foreign powers from all sides do not take interest in the so-called problem of Cambodia. It is quite the contrary which happens. So much the better, for it is absolutely necessary to put an end, as soon as possible, to the unspeakable sufferings and humiliations of our beloved and respected (Khmer) people.

II/- I wholeheartedly thank the States and governments which have made and continue to make efforts to replace the war in Cambodia by peace and to put an end, once for all, to the unspeakable sufferings and humiliations of the Cambodian people.

III/- The whole world is surprised to see that in spite of countless international and even inter-Cambodian conferences and meetings, of debates and votes at the United Nations and of the noble efforts made by H.E. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and his collaborators in charge of the Cambodian question, the so-called problem of Cambodia, after 11 years, remains without a solution "applicable in the field".

It is clear that the so-called problem of Cambodia cannot be solved, and consequently, peace cannot be restored in Cambodia, if we do not grapple with the roots of the evil and we do not succeed in "cutting" and destroying all these "roots of the evil" which are:

a) The refusal by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) and the Phnom Penh puppet regime to allow the United Nations to send to Cambodia a UN Control Mechanism (UN-CM), and a UN Peace Keeping Force (UN-PKF) and their refusal of the verification by the UN of the so-called total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia;

b) The refusal by the SRV and the Phnom Penh puppet regime to let the United Nations dismantle simultaneously the legal CGDK (Democratic Kampuchea) and the illegal pro-Vietnamese colonialism "State of Cambodia" and their replacement either by a Cambodian provisional quadripartite government or by a UN Administering Authority;

c) The refusal by the SRV and the Phnom Penh puppet regime to respect the sovereignty of the Cambodian people (who is the sole owner of Cambodia) and to allow that people to exercise freely its (sacred and inalienable) right to self-determination and to have truly free general elections, that is outside the framework of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) and that of Hun Sen's "State of Cambodia";

/...

d) The colonization of and the illegal settlement in Cambodia by more than one million of Vietnamese settlers; the exploitation and pillage of the natural resources and art treasures of Cambodia by the Vietnamese colonialists;

e) The neutralisation of Cambodia involving, among other things, the total disarmament of the armies of the 4 Cambodian factions and their replacement by a United Nations Peace Keeping Force.

*
* *

Any plan aimed at solving the so-called problem of Cambodia (a Khmero-Vietnamese problem and not an inter-Cambodian one), which would not take into account the necessity to "cut" and destroy the above-mentioned 5 roots of the evil, would remain inapplicable "in the field" of Cambodia and, therefore, would not bring peace to Cambodia. Then, it would remain only the military means and not the political-diplomatic that is the peaceful one, to settle that tragic "Cambodian" question when every one, first of all the Cambodian people, calls for a peaceful solution to that tragic problem.

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* *

IV/- I (Norodom Sihanouk) am fully aware that many foreign powers, now participating in the "Cambodian peace process", reject my 5-point Plan, particularly the one concerning the formation of a Cambodian provisional quadripartite government because, these foreign powers say, "the Khmer Rouge are unacceptable".

As my 5-point Plan (which is for me, if adopted and implemented, the only one likely to solve the so-called problem of Cambodia) is rejected by the above-mentioned influential powers, it remains practically "for consideration", only the Australian plan, which proposes to put Cambodia under a (provisional) United Nations administration.

In that respect, I declare once again that I warmly support the Australian plan and I sincerely thank Australia whose government has tremendously worked for the elaboration of that very important plan.

For already several years, I have never stopped dreaming about a UN trusteeship for Cambodia, destroyed and turned upside down by an endless war. But, today, I have been said that the UN trusteeship is not conceivable for Cambodia, and we should rather talk about a "UN Administering Authority".

My answer is: "O.K.!" Let us stop talking about "trusteeship", and let us talk about "Administering Authority".

For me, the maintenance, even at a "lower" level, of the Hun Sen pro-Viets communist administration in parallel with the setting up and functioning of the UN Administering Authority in Cambodia constitutes an "inconsistency", for we have the choice of two things: either it is the United Nations which administers Cambodia or it is still Hun Sen and his Communist Party who do so behind the "folding-screen" or under the label of the United Nations.

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* *

V/- "One"talks about the prohibitive cost of a United Nations operation within the framework of a "Cambodian peace process" and a United Nations Administration in Cambodia if the CNR (of which, by the way, I am no longer the Leader) and the CGDK (of which, by the way, I stop being the President) do not accept the United Nations using a part of the present Hun Sen administration. I have replied to that "one" as follows:

Firstly- as all countries in the world (the wealthy, medium wealthy and even the poors) always talk about helping to the maximum the Cambodian people to get out of the "hell" and regain as soon as possible, peace and dignity, the United Nations will not have any difficulty in finding the required money for the setting up of its administration, its Control Mechanism and its Peace Keeping Force in Cambodia, and

Secondly- the ASEAN which attaches the greatest importance to the solution of the Cambodian problem, which is wealthy and flourishing and has a great number of very qualified, very competent, and ... paid civil servants, techinicians and subaltern employees, will not spare (I dare to believe it) to place one part at the disposal of the United Nations to administer (until the day after the general elections in Cambodia) the Khmer country, by replacing the civil servants, technicians and subaltern employees of Hun Sen.

Alas! my arguments have not impressed my interlocutors who I call "one".

*
* *

I conclude my present "Cambodian Study" by wishing the 5 countries, permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, the 6 States of the ASEAN, Australia, and also the 4 Cambodian factions respectively represented by H.R.H. Prince Norodom Ranariddh (FUNCINPEC-ANS), H.E. Mr. Son Sann (KPNLF), H.E. Mr. Khieu Samphan (DKP) and H.E. Mr. Hun Sen (Kampuchean People Revolutionary Party), a genuine success in what

they are going to undertake in February 1990 and in the months to come, in order to solve for the best, the so-called problem of Kampuchea and to bring Cambodia and her people back to peace within a 100 per cent Independence and a neutrality like that of Switzerland or Austria.

Beijing, 29 January 1990

(Signed): Norodom Sihanouk

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES
ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE
ELECTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note sent to you by His Excellency Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" and "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Martín VEGA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to write to you again expressing my Government's deep concern at the increase in military actions carried out on the ground and from the air against Nicaragua. These actions have caused considerable suffering and tension among the civilian population and serious damage to our already weakened economy. Such actions, launched from outside the national territory, are also a serious violation of my country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the commitments entered into by the Central American Presidents in the context of the peace process initiated at Esquipulas.

In this context, the position taken by the United States Government and the contras with regard to the electoral process is particularly disturbing. In October 1989, the contras prevented a considerable number of Nicaraguans from registering to vote in the elections. Since late October, murders of electoral activists of the Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN) and acts of intimidation against the civilian population have increased in certain areas of the country.

The irregular units have their main operational and logistical bases in Honduran territory, where they have modern communications equipment and logistical support provided by the United States Government.

My Government therefore holds the United States Government responsible for this campaign against the electoral process, which includes the attempt to assassinate the President of the Republic and FSLN presidential candidate on 21 January in the Quilalí area.

I am attaching a document listing the main actions carried out by the contras during the period in question.

On the basis of the mandate entrusted to ONUCA of conducting on-site verification of the cessation of aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements and the non-use of the territory of one State for attacks on other States, my Government requests that ONUCA investigate and prevent such incidents.

These incidents are further proof that the contra demobilization process must be carried out immediately and that the mandate of ONUCA must be broadened to enable it to participate in the demobilization of these irregular forces, in accordance with the agreements reached by the Central American Presidents at the summit meetings at Tela, Honduras, and San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica.

It is also extremely important, as I told you in my note of 11 January 1990, that CIAV begin to perform its functions immediately by setting up follow-up offices; disseminating information on the content of the Joint Plan, the progress

made in implementing it and the guarantees offered by my Government; taking a headcount of contra troops and making an inventory of their weapons; setting up reception centres; creating temporary residence areas; meeting the basic needs of repatriated persons on their arrival; etc.

Appendix

CONTRA ACTIVITY SINCE THE CESSATION OF OFFENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS WAS SUSPENDED

NOVEMBER

1 November

- Fighting by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) in Sabalar district, north-west of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One of our men was killed and another wounded.

- Fighting at Santa Rosa, south-west of Murra, Nueva Segovia. Two contras killed.

2 November

- Fighting at Piedra Blanca, north of Quilalí, Nueva Segovia. Four contras killed.

- Fighting in Los Angeles district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting in Mancotal district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One EPS soldier killed.

3 November

- Fighting at Kisilaya, west of Waspán, North Atlantic Autonomous Region. Seven contras killed and four wounded.

4 November

- A group of mercenaries murdered a peasant at the place known as El Triunfo, north-west of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

5 November

- Fighting in El Garrobo district, north of Presillitas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier wounded.

- Kidnapping of two civilians at Loma David, north-east of José Benito Escobar village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- A peasant was kidnapped the same day in Jobillo district, north-east of Villa Revolución, Chontales.

- Fighting in El Garrobo district, north of Presillitas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier wounded.

6 November

- Fighting at Mahogany Creek, north-east of Talolinga, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Contras ambushed EPS troops in Pilán district, south-west of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier was killed and three wounded.

- A contra group ambushed an EPS patrol at Caño Yolaina, south-east of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier was wounded.

7 November

- Fighting at Cerro Pavón, north-east of José Benito Escobar village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Wanawas, north of Río Blanco, Department of Matagalpa. One mercenary killed.

- Fighting at Caño El Toro, south of El Tortuguero, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier wounded.

- Fighting at Caño Kisilala, north-west of Presillitas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Corozo, north-east of Villa Revolución, Department of Chontales. Two EPS soldiers killed and two wounded. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Cachete, north of Quilalí, Nueva Segovia. Two EPS soldiers wounded.

8 November

- A contra group ambushed two EPS trucks at La Pavona, north of Abisinia, Jinotega. One EPS soldier was killed, six wounded and two abducted.

- Mercenaries kidnapped two civilians at Zacatera, south-west of Wiwilí, Jinotega.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Paslama, north-west of La Libertad, Chontales.

- A contra group kidnapped four peasants in the place known as Silvandera, east of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

9 November

- A contra group ambushed EPS troops at the Río Camastro, north-east of Santo Domingo. One EPS soldier was wounded.

- A contra group murdered a civilian at La Vigía, north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega.

10 November

- A contra group attacked EPS troops at Caño La Calentura, south-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier was killed and two wounded.

- Fighting at the Río Kama, north-east of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier wounded and two contras killed.

- Fighting at El Camalote, north-west of San Sebastián, Yalí, Jinotega. One contra killed.

11 November

- Fighting at Caño Santa Rita, south of Acoyapa, Chontales. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at the Río Isiquinis, La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Caño La Morena, south-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

12 November

- Fighting at Las Lajas, south-west of San Sebastián, Yalí, Jinotega. One soldier killed.

- Contra groups kidnapped a peasant north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega.

- Contra groups murdered a peasant at Lomas Medio Mundo, south-west of Tololinga, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contra groups kidnapped three civilians at Lomas Medio Mundo, south-west of Tololinga, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

13 November

- Fighting at Cerro El Barrial, south-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan. Two soldiers wounded.

- Fighting at Buena Vista, north-west of Pantasma, Jinotega. Two soldiers wounded.

- A contra group kidnapped a peasant at Cerro La Piña, north-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan.

14 November

- Fighting at La Pavona abajo, north-west of Abisinia, Jinotega. Two contras killed.

- Fighting in Musuwaka district, north-west of Muelle de los Bueyes, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One soldier killed and one wounded.

- Fighting at Cerro El Chile, north-west of Pantasma, Jinotega. Two soldiers wounded.

- Fighting at Buena Vista, north-west of Pantasma, Jinotega. Two soldiers wounded.

- Fighting at La Medalla, south-west of Paiwas, Chontales. One soldier killed.

- Fighting at La Cañada, Quililito, south-west of Rancho Grande, Matagalpa. One soldier wounded.

- A contra group attacked the place known as La Pita, south-west of Jinotega. Two civilians were wounded.

15 November

- Fighting at El Cacao, south-west of La Fonseca, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting in Monte Verdes district, south-east of Paiwas, Chontales. Two soldiers wounded.

- A contra group murdered a peasant who had been kidnapped on 8 November at Los Naranjos, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega.

- Fighting at Quebrada El Zapote, north-west of Jinotega. One soldier and one civilian wounded and one contra killed.

- Fighting at Río Quisaura, south of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales. One soldier killed.

16 November

- Fighting at Cerro El Congo, north-west of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One civilian wounded.

- Mercenaries attacked EPS troops at El Aguacate, west of La Batea, Chontales. One soldier was wounded.

- Fighting at Cañada La Mula, south-east of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. One soldier wounded.

- Fighting at Cerro Grande de Kuskawas, south-east of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. One soldier wounded.

- Contras kidnapped two civilian women at La Llave, 8 kilometres north-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan.

17 November

- Fighting at Santa Teresa arriba, north-west of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One soldier wounded.

18 November

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Oro Verde, 15 kilometres south-east of Condega, Department of Estelí.

- Fighting at Las Nubes, south-east of Los Chinamos, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at San Vicente, south-east of Los Chinamos, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at El Caimito, south-west of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra leader killed.

19 November

- Fighting in Las Peñitas district, north-west of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

20 November

- Fighting at Río San Luis, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting in La Tigra district, north-west of La Batea, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Mercenaries kidnapped four peasants at Las Trincheras, east of Abisinia, Jinotega.

- A mercenary group kidnapped three peasants at the Escambray estate, north of Matiguas, Matagalpa.

21 November

- Fighting at Cerro Puerto Viejo, north-west of Matiguas, Matagalpa. One mercenary killed.

- Fighting at Río Inquinas, south-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

22 November

- Attack on Los Chinamos village, 13 kilometres north-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One peasant kidnapped.

- Fighting at La Loma Grande, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

23 November

- Contra attack on an Isuzu truck carrying civilian passengers, which hit a Claymore mine at the place known as El Barro, 20 kilometres north-east of Wiwilí, Jinotega. One civilian was killed and five wounded.

24 November

- Fighting in La Anita district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One mercenary killed.

25 November

- Contras ambushed an EPS patrol at Cerro La Juliana, south-east of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales. One mercenary was killed.

- Fighting at Caño Chacalín, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at El Bijagual, north of San Sebastián de Yalí, Jinotega. One civilian killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Guayabo, south-east of Mulukuku, Department of Matagalpa.

- Contra groups kidnapped two civilians at Cerro Grande, south-east of Camoapa, Boaco.

- Fighting at Quebrada Grande, south-west of the village of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

26 November

- Fighting at Cerro El Congo, north-east of Matiguas, Matagalpa. Two mercenaries killed.

- Fighting in El Arenal district, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One contra killed.

27 November

- Fighting in the El Jicote valley, south-east of Wiwilí, Jinotega. Six contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Arenal, east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at El Cangrejal, south-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Caño Chacalín, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra leader killed.

- A mercenary group raided the San Andrés and San Nicolás estates, south-west of Paiwas, Chontales. Two civilians were kidnapped.

28 November

- Fighting at Las Nubes, north-east of Puerto Viejo, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at La Vigía, north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega. One civilian wounded.

- Mercenary attack on the Isla Upán co-operative, south of El Tuma, Matagalpa. One civilian killed.

- Contras kidnapped a civilian on the San Nicolás estate, south-west of Paiwas, Chontales.

29 November

- A mercenary group kidnapped three peasants to the west of El Tortuguero, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

30 November

- Fighting at Quebrada Grande, south-west of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Caño La Toboba, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan.

- A civilian was kidnapped in the place known as La Ñoca, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan.

- Fighting at Caño Cariño, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan. One contra killed.

DECEMBER

1 December

- Fighting at Caño La Danta, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Three contras killed.

- Fighting at San José, south-west of Bocana de Paiwas, Department of Chontales. No casualties.

- Fighting at Cerro Sabalete, north of Matiguas, Department of Matagalpa. Two contras killed.

/...

2 December

- Fighting at Cerro La Venada, north-west of El Castillo, Department of Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Bocana de Paiwas, north-west of Río Blanco, Department of Matagalpa. Three contras killed.

- Fighting in the place known as La Gloria, north-east of Villa Revolución, Department of Chontales. One contra killed.

3 December

- Fighting at Caño Las Limas, south-west of Carlos Fonseca village, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One mercenary killed.

- Fighting at Cerro La Esperanza, north-west of La Batea, Chontales. One contra killed.

- A contra group ambushed a van at Las Trincheras, two kilometres north-east of the city of Jinotega. One civilian was killed and one wounded.

4 December

- Fighting in Mancotal district, north-east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. Five contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Las Minas, east of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting in the place known as Escuela el Mojón, north-east of San Rafael del Norte. One contra killed.

- Mercenary attack on the Santa Rita Economic Production Unit (UPE), three kilometres south of San Antonio de las Cuchillas, Department of Jinotega. Two civilians kidnapped.

- Contra attack on the Santa Rita UPE, three kilometres south of San Antonio de las Cuchillas, Jinotega. Two civilians kidnapped.

6 December

- Fighting at Cerro El Pijibay, south-west of San Pedro del Norte, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

8 December

- Fighting at Caño La Venada, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One mercenary killed.

- Attack on the place known as La Lana, south-west of San José de Bocay, Department of Jinotega. One peasant killed, one wounded and one kidnapped.

- Raid on Santa Teresa, west of San José de Bocay, Department of Jinotega. Three peasants kidnapped.

- Fighting in Wasmuk district, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Catarina, south-east of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting in the place known as Caserío El Guabo, north of Mohán, Chontales. One contra killed.

- A mercenary group kidnapped a civilian in the place known as El Aguacate, north-west of Nueva Guinea, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- A mercenary group kidnapped two civilians at El Naype, south of Siuna, North Atlantic Autonomous Region.

10 December

- Fighting at the place known as Cabecera del Toro, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. Three contras killed, three civilians wounded.

- Fighting in Yucumalí district, south-east of Waslalá, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Calzón Quemado gorge, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Three contras killed.

- Two civilians kidnapped in Masiguito district, north-west of Villa Revolución, Department of Chontales.

11 December

- Fighting at Cerro Las Marías, south-east of Puerto Viejo, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Caño Jorgito, north-east of La Piñuela, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Sabalete, north of Matiguas, Department of Matagalpa. One mercenary killed.

- A mercenary group murdered a peasant in Walí district, north of San Juan del Río Coco, Nueva Segovia.

12 December

- Fighting at Caño Limón, south-west of San Pedro del Norte, Chontales. Three contras killed.

- Fighting in El Silencio district, east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. Three contras killed.

13 December

- A contra group murdered a civilian at Cerro Krawa, south-west of Puerto Viejo, Matagalpa.

- A contra group murdered two civilians at Cerro Chimenca, south-west of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales.

14 December

- A contra group murdered a civilian at the Río Cosuca, north-west of Santo Domingo, Chontales.

15 December

- Fighting in El Arenal district, east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. Two contras killed.

18 December

- Fighting in San Antonio district, north-east of Villa Revolución, Chontales. One contra killed.

19 December

- Contras kidnapped a civilian at Cerro Lebay, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega.

20 December

- Contras murdered two long-standing supporters of FSLN at Santa María de Loma Azul, south-west of Pantasma, Jinotega.

21 December

- Contras kidnapped a civilian at Santa Rosa, south-west of La Libertad, Chontales.

22 December

- Contras kidnapped two civilians at Cerro Malacate, south-west of San Sebastián de Yalí, Jinotega.

25 December

- Contras murdered a civilian at Linda Vista, north-east of Tuma, Matagalpa.

- Contras murdered a civilian at El Algodonal, south-east of Condega, Estelí.

26 December

- Contras kidnapped seven peasants at El Níspero, Jesus María, Laguna and Potrerillos, south-west of Condega, and killed three of them the next day at Cerro El Mono, Condega, Estelí.

27 December

- Fighting at Mancornada gorge, north-west of Abisinia, Jinotega. Three contras killed.

- Fighting at the Río Palán, north of the Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One civilian killed and four wounded.

- Contras kidnapped three civilians at San Antonio de los Encuentros, north-west of San Juan de Limay, Estelí.

- Contras kidnapped four peasants from El Naranjo, north-west of Estelí.

- Contras murdered a peasant at Bijaguita, north-east of Villa Revolución, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

28 December

- Contras kidnapped a peasant in El Mono district, north-east of Villa Revolución, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contras murdered a peasant at Masaguito, north-west of Villa Revolución, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Cerro La Tigra, north-east of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan.

29 December

- Contras kidnapped three peasants to the west of El Tortuguero, South Atlantic Autonomous Region.

- Contras kidnapped five civilians at Piedra Larga, south-east of Condega, Estelí.

- Fighting at Kuskawas, south-east of Rancho Grande, Matagalpa. Five contras killed and six wounded.

30 December

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Tapasle, south-east of Dalia, Matagalpa.

- Fighting at Tierra Colorada, south-east of Condega, Estelí. Two contras killed and three wounded.

- Fighting at Chocolata, south of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan. Two contras killed and two wounded.

- Fighting at Cerro El Chilamate, south-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Cuero Enrollado, north-west of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

31 December

- Fighting at Río Kama, north-east of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

1990

1 January

- Contras kidnapped three civilians at El Porvenir, north-west of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan.

- Contras ambushed a religious sub-commission, killing two nuns, one of them a United States citizen, and wounding two other people, in the Ojo de Agua area, south-west of La Mina de Rosita, North Atlantic Autonomous Region.

2 January

- Fighting at Caño Pailita, north-west of Presillas, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras killed.

- Fighting in the Cordillera Isabelia, south-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro Masapa, north-east of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. Two contras killed.

3 January

- Contras ambushed a civilian transport van, killing one civilian and wounding another, in the place known as Las Trincheras, north-west of Jinotega.

- Fighting at La Trinidad, north-west of La Batea, Department of Chontales. Two contras killed.

4 January

- Fighting to the north-east of San Sebastián de Yalí, Department of Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at La Esperanza, north-east of Bocana de Paiwas, Department of Chontales. One civilian wounded.

- Fighting at San Isidro, north-east of San Sebastián de Yalí, Department of Jinotega. Two civilians wounded.

- Fighting at La Esperanza, south-west of Mulukuku, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant at Cerro El Guásimo, east of El Almendro, Department of Río San Juan.

- Contras murdered a peasant in Sisle district, south-west of San Rafael del Norte, Department of Jinotega.

- A contra group murdered a peasant at Cerro Las Nubes, south-east of Wiwilí, Department of Jinotega.

6 January

- Fighting at El Diamante, north-west of Río Blanco, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- A contra group kidnapped three civilians at La Vigía, south-east of Quilalí, Department of Nueva Segovia.

7 January

- Fighting in the place known as La Rica, south-west of Wiwilí, Department of Jinotega. Two contras killed.

- Contras kidnapped a peasant woman at Los Cedros, south-east of Pantasma, Department of Jinotega.

8 January

- A contra group wounded a civilian at El Socorro, north-east of Pantasma, Department of Jinotega.

- Mercenaries kidnapped a peasant at San Pedro, south-west of Quilalí, Department of Nueva Segovia.

12 January

- A contra group kidnapped two civilians in the place known as Aguas Calientes, east of Pantasma, Department of Jinotega.

- Fighting at Cerro El Naranjo, north of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Bilampí abajo, south-east of Waslalá, Department of Matagalpa.

- Fighting at Quebrada Palsila, north-west of the city of Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Naranjo, north of El Rama, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed (a contra leader called Rung[illegible].

- Fighting at Bilampí abajo, south-east of Waslalá, Matagalpa. No one was killed.

13 January

- Fighting at Cañada La Mula, north-west of Rancho Grande, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Contras kidnapped two peasants at El Tambor, north-east of La Gateada, Department of Chontales.

14 January

- Fighting at the place known as La Ermita, north-west of Jinotega. Four mercenaries killed.

- Fighting at Palán, north-west of Río Blanco, Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at San Marcos and La Loma, north-west of the city of Jinotega. Three contras killed.

- Fighting at Loma de la Fuente, south-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

15 January

- Fighting at El Caimito, north-east of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One civilian killed and one kidnapped.

- Fighting at Caño Las Garcías, north of Muelle de los Bueyes, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

16 January

- Fighting at Copalar, south-east of Mulukuku, Matagalpa. Five contras killed.

- Fighting at the place known as El Pájaro, north-east of Rancho Grande, Matagalpa. Five contras killed.

- Fighting at El Sabalar, north of Matiguas, Matagalpa. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at Loma del Nance, west of the city of Jinotega. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Carrizo, west of the city of Jinotega. Four contras killed.

17 January

- Fighting at El Zapotal, south-west of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Fighting at El Retén, south-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Contras kidnapped three civilians at Plan Jilguero, east of Wiwilí, Jinotega.

- Fighting at Cerro El Arenal, north-east of San José de Bocay, Jinotega. One contra killed.

18 January

- Fighting at Cerro La Laguna, north of Santo Domingo, Chontales. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Santa Cruz, north-east of Pantasma, Jinotega. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Buena Vista, south-east of El Almendro, Río San Juan. Four contras killed.

- Fighting at Las Mesas de los Espejos, east of La Trinidad, Estelí. One EPS soldier was killed and one wounded. Three contras killed.

19 January

- Fighting at Caño Wapí, north of Presilla, South Atlantic Autonomous Region. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Loma Poza Redonda, south-west of El Almendro, Río San Juan. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Las Minas, south-west of Mulukuku, Department of Matagalpa. One contra killed.

- Fighting at Cerro El Pastal, north-west of Waslalá, Department of Jinotega. One contra killed.

20 January

- Fighting at Cerro Chachaguita, south-east of Abisinia. One contra killed.

21 January

- An unknown number of *contras* attempted to ambush the FSLN election motorcade headed by President Daniel Ortega at Buena Vista, an area near Quilalí, in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region. The ambush did not take place because army and Ministry of the Interior troops intercepted *contra* communications ahead of time.

22 January

- *Contra* forces who had entered the country from Honduran territory kidnapped 80 peasant coffee cutters from the Santa Teresa estate, 30 kilometres north of Jinotega.

UNITED
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A/45/97
S/21125
5 February 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit for your information the attached comments by His Excellency Dr. Q. K. J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana. I would be grateful if the comments could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. R. DITLHABI-OLIPHANT
Chargé d'affaires

ANNEX

Comments dated 2 February 1990 by the President of Botswana on the statement made by the President of South Africa at the opening of Parliament

I have received information on the statement made by President F. W. de Klerk while opening Parliament this morning. I think it is a bold statement in the context of the South African reality.

We have been calling on the South African Government to un-ban all political parties and organizations, and I am glad President de Klerk has done so. I am also encouraged that a firm decision has been made to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally and can only hope that he and other political prisoners will be released soon.

The decision to abolish media emergency regulations as well as the education emergency regulations, and the removal of restrictions in terms of the emergency regulations on 33 organizations, are a step in the right direction.

These are measures which go a long way to create a climate conducive to negotiating a peaceful end to apartheid.

While President de Klerk has done the positive things I have just referred to, he still has a lot to do, and I urge him to address the remaining problems that stand in the way of a negotiated settlement, such as the state of emergency, the presence of troops in the townships, and detention without trial.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
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A/45/98
6 February 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that the attached statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Taro Nakayama, regarding the address made by South African State President Mr. F. W. de Klerk at the opening of that country's parliamentary session, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa".

(Signed) Hideo KAGAMI
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement dated 2 February 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the address made by the South African State President at the opening of the parliamentary session

In his parliamentary address on 2 February 1990, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, State President of the Republic of South Africa, announced the decision, among others, to release Mr. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, to unban the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, and other anti-apartheid organizations, and to substantially relax the state of emergency.

These measures constitute important factors for the commencement of dialogue between the Government of South Africa and black leaders. Japan and the rest of the international community have long urged the Government in Pretoria to take these measures. From this viewpoint, Japan highly values the decision of South Africa.

The path towards the eradication of apartheid may not be smooth, but Japan hopes strongly that all parties concerned will make further efforts for a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the problem.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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6 February 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information the Declaration dated 3 February 1990 by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Cambodia.

I should be very grateful if you would have all the necessary steps taken in compliance with this Declaration.

I should be obliged if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Cambodia

ANNEX

DECLARATION BY
H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK
PRESIDENT OF CAMBODIA

- 3 February 1990 -

As from today, Democratic Kampuchea, a full-fledged member of the United Nations is called "Kampuchea" in Khmer, "Cambodge" in French and "Cambodia" in English, and no longer "Democratic Kampuchea."

The national flag of Cambodia is no longer the red flag of Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge but the centuries-old traditional flag of the Cambodian nation. Its drawing in miniature is as follows:

Blue -----
Red -----
Blue -----

(Silhouette of Angkor Wat in front view, the 3 towers of which are visible. The silhouette is in white and not in yellow.)

Henceforth, the national anthem of Cambodia (Kampuchea-Cambodge) is the old anthem of our Fatherland: the NOKOREACH (lyrics: the old 2nd verse only.)

My official title, as legal Head of the Cambodian State, recognized as such by the United Nations, is "President of Cambodia."

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) becomes henceforth "National Government of Cambodia" (NGC).

The regime of Cambodia is the same as that of the 5th French Republic (political, economic and social regime, press, etc.).